ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Enthusiastic Reception of Louis Napoleon on His Tour to Strasbourg.

OPERATIC TROUBLES IN LONDON. The Condition of Mexico Considered in England.

OUR ENGLISH AND FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YACHT AMERICA THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY IN FRANCE. den den de

The Vaited States mail steamship Hermann, Lieut, Eggins, U. S. N., commander, arrived resterday

The Hermann left Bremen on the 16th July, arrived at Southampton on the 18th, and, after having received the British and French mails, finally started frem Southampten docks at 3 P. M. on the 21st uit. She reached her wharf at buil-past six o'clock. Her passage has, therefore, secupied twelve days and fifteen hours.

She brings ninety-five passengers, and six bundred tone of freight, of which over three hundred tons are French

Comiderable satisfaction was expressed amongst the mercantile interests of England, Havre, and Bremen, at the regularity and rapidity with which the passages of these steamers have intely been performed, as compared with their former voyages. The mails and intelligence are new delivered at the respective points in ample time do be available to merchants, as intermediate mails. There is no doubt the improved speed will be continued as we understand that it has been produced by alterations in the trim and improvements which have been offected The last outward passage of the Hermann was most rapid one, and the passengers subscribed towards a testimonial to the talented commander of the ship, which was presented at Southampson, in the shape of a beautifal silver speaking trumpet, handsomely engraved with an inegiption to the abilities and gentlemanly conduct of Captain Higgins.

The Nisgara urrived at Liverpool at 4 P. M., on the

The Pacific arrived out at 3 A. M., on the 21st ult The West India steamer Parana arrived at Southam ten on the 17th uit , with \$805,579 specie on freight, of

which \$199.182 was in gold from California. The general elections throughout the kingdom were not quite cencluded when the Hermanu left-the returns from some English and Irish counties having to come m. Enough was known of the probable general result to render it certain that Earl Derby's administration would not be able to command a working majority in the House of Commons. In fact, there were indications that the government would probably be in a minority, and would consequently have but a very short further tenure power. Much would depend upon the voting of those members classed moderate conservatives, and who, although holding conservative opinions, were free traders and not pledged to the Derby government, although the Derbyites reckoned these members as likely to support them; yet the liberals counted on an accession to their ranks from politicians of this shade, while the remnant of the Peel party, headed by Sir James Graham, would most andenbtedly join the ranks of the liberal party, and inerease the numerical power of the opposition. That any attempt to impose a tax upon the food of the people, will be successfully made in the new Parliament, is in the last degree improbable. Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Royal Co

had embarked on board the royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert, for a few days' eruise to the westward. They were accompanied by a steam squadron, consisting of the Retribution, Odin, Magicienne, Samson, Barracoata, Black Eagle, Vivid, Fairy, and Elfin. It was thought likely the squadron would anchor at Cork.

The principal news from France relates to the tour of Louis Napoleon to Strasbourg, to inauguratethe opening of the new railroad. If Louis Napoleon were really Emperer, no greater state and magnificence could be adopt ed to give colet to his progress through the department. The Moniteur of Paris publishes the most fulsome tele graphic despatches from various points of the route pas d by the President, stating that he was everywhere re ceived with the most joyous and enthusiastic acclama-sions, and reproducing the same styles of high-sounding phrases with which the official organ of the French government was formerly accustomed to chronicle the royal progresses of Charles the Tenth or Louis Philippe, no before their fall. The President reached Strasbourg on the 18th ult., where extraordinary files and illuminations were prepared, and where a monster review and 21st plt.

A letter from Warsaw of the 12th ult. states that the cholera has made its appearance in that city, but in a mild form.

was dull, with a partial decline of one shilling per quarber for English wheat; but generally speaking the plies were cleared off at previous week's prices. Flour was particularly dull of sale—the extreme heat of the weather having greatly diminished consumption. Floating cargoes of wheat unchanged, but with an increased demand for Indian corn. Oats 6d. per quarter lower. Beans and peas firmly held. The Mediterranean vessels. so long detained by adverse winds, were arriving off th The reports of the growing crops were generally inversible, and the weather was magnificent. In some instances, blight and mildew had sppeared in the wheat, and there were renewed reports of the potatoe disease in

capital was abundant, further arrivals of gold from Australia having taken place. Railway shares and foreign bonds had declined a little from their previous high prices; but the English funds were pretty firm.

In the Liverpool cetten market the demand continued moderate-prices firmly maintained. Sales on the 19th,

5,000 bales, and on the 20th, 4,000 bales. The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces whole, greater activity than might have been expected during the elections. At Manchester there was no alteration, but at Birmingham increased orders had been received, while the iron trade manifested consinued firmness. The state of the woollen districts was satisfactory, and in the Irish linen market there was an improved demand.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, July 20, 1852. The Result of the Elections-The Gold Excitement-The Presidency in the United States-The Rist

in Ireland, &c., &c. The tory party, that is, the Derbyites, may now he said, virtually, to have triumphed in the elections hitherto, although nominally, so far, they are in a small minority. The liberals swell their numbers by counting the Peelites among the opposition. Those Peelites are, as is well known, all of them, rank old tories, and they split from the old tory party solely on the question of free trade and cheap bread. People flatter themselves by saying that these will remain as before, in opposition to ministers, and will never go over to them-will never desert the principles of tree trade, to join a protectionist government. This is, in fact, correct; but though they will never go over to the protectionists, the latter have gone over to them, and have abandoned the principle of protection, so that it is now all one party, and this will give the tory ministry a majority-at all events a much greater majority than Lord John Russell ever could henceforth command among the mixed elements which constitute the

opposition. Your readers have, doubtless, been much amused by the curious views taken, in France, of the Euglish elections. The French expected nothing short of a revolution, at such a general rising of the people, at the election, and they are quite at a loss to account for the pacific termination of this popular process. It is certain the French people could not have been let loose, in the same free manner, to express their epinions, and give their votes, without doing some deeperate revolution. America and England are the two countries which prove that the best sedative for a people is, to let the steam have

best senantive for a people is, to fee the steam have free vent.

Now that the election smoke is beginning to clear away, the Times is preparing in good carnest to go ap-on the gold question, and will begin the battle by multimade of letters from correspondents, all tending to one end, viz. to prove the feightful consequence to arise from the increase of gold, and the receivity of taking some density measured greater the battle

lance between money and labor being changed from its present condition, so that labor shall not draw mere money from the capitalist than of late years it has been in the habit of drawing, and to cause that the small amount of cash (comparatively speaking) which has hitherto been able to command and purchase all the labor of mankind, shall yet be able to do the same thing throughout the world, and that labor shall remain, not merely the slave of capital, which in the nature of things it ever must be, buttand this is the object—that it shall remain and continue to be the half starved slave, the shivering suppliant at the gates of capital for the favor of breaking its back under the heavy loads put upon it.

The weather continues to be ususally not for this elimate, it being a warmer summer than has been experienced for forty years past. The harvest throughout the country is very promising, having been greatly assisted by the favorable change. It is not, however, so healthy as it has been, though there is no epidemic now raging. Diarrhoea, however, prevails extensively, that forerunner of cholera, and you need not be surprised if you were to hear soon that that disease had appeared. There has been a little excitement and alarm created in the public mind by a report that the plague had made its appearance on the coasts of Spain, and was marching onwards. Since 1666 such a disease has not been known in England, nor indeed in Europe, except at Constantinople, and there does not seem to be any real cause for the fear indeed in Europe, except at Constantinople, and there does not seem to be any real cause for the fear

there does not seem to be any real cause for the fear which the report excited.

The nomination of General Pierce, of New Hamp-The nomination of General Pierce, of New Hampshire, as the democratic candidate for your next President, has had a wonderful effect in inspiring confidence among the British capitalists. No one seems to entertain a doubt of his election in due time, especially since the propitions event of the nomination of General Scott by the whigs. The consequence has been an increased demand on the stock exchange for American securities. The account of the death of Henry Clay has been received as a natural and expected event. It is curious to notice the various estimates made in the papers of his character and poincy. In the more liberal journals he cuts a sorry figure as a general compromiser. Peace to his manes, he is gone! and left us all behind, going, going.

The fearful riots and bloodshed at Belfast, in which two hostile religious parties, drawn up in regu-

which two he sule religious parcies, drawn up in regu-lar battle array against each other, followed close upon the heels of the Stockport riots. The wonder is that more disturbances from the same cause have is that more disturbances from the same cause have not taken place, for it is certain that the ministry of Lord Berby placed great reliance, at the elections, upon the element of religious bigotry and the caption of "No Popery." They have not been disappointed as to bloodehed; but they have been weefully as to results in their favor, having not gained throughout the length and breadth of the land more than ten or a dozen anti-popery men for their side of the house. Their gain of the two candidates, however, in Dublin, has caused some surprise.

England is, in the present day, in a remarkable cause condition, wating for great events to hap-

quasi condition, waiting for great events to hap-pen. The whole country is, from one end to the other, singularly divided and agitated on the matter of religion. This element of social confusion will of religion. This element of social confusion will work, and is working, more than any other. The old foundations are all falling down, even Methodism has begunto totter, and the general effect of the upsetting of men's minds from the quiet stability of former times, is a great increase of looseness of manners and recklessness in morals, indicating a great supervening change of the old English character. As to politics, the change to be expected is the putting on the screws and the establishment of despotism, which will be aided much by the incoherency and multiplicity of parties, the so-called liberal party being divided at least into nineteen shades of different parties, with different views and purposes. When a nation is strong, it never has more than two parties, of defined views and united purposes; but when a nation is weak, and is about to fall into ruin, it has numberless parties, of infinite purposes, all ready to fight against each other like purposes, all ready to fight against each other like kilkenny cats. When the cats have devoured each other, then some insignificant rat mounts in triumph upon their mortal remains. What a picture of confusion the world of men is! Can it go on so for ever! The nations of flies, far more populous than those of men, are better governed, and live in creater peace and contentment.

Our Paris Correspondence

Parts, July 15, 1852. Politics and Events - Louis Napoleon's Grand Tour--Important Decrees--New and Extraordinary Passport Regulation-M. Proudhon's New Socialist Work-The Position of the Legitimist Party-Condition of Switzerland-The Emperor of Austria in Hungary-General Changarnier-

Escape of one of the Algerine Chiefs from Ham.

Politics has never, since the coup d'état, been as dull as they are now. The closing of the two large bodies of the State, has inflicted a death blow to the feverish animation which was still reigning, not only in the public press, but among those who are engaged, more or less, in politics. The only talk of the day is relative to the journey of the President to Strasbourg, where he intends going on the 17th inst., to be present at the inauguration of the railway to that city. Faithful to their habits, and, no doubt, excited by the heat of the temperature, the inhabitants of Paris have expressed the wish to be present at this festival. Accordingly an innumerable number of letters have been directed to the President of the railway company, and naturally, among them, there were a great number of ladies. What was to be done to avoid discontant and hatred? A strong decision, an opportune measure, appeared to be necessary, and it has been positively decided that no lady, without exception, should be admitted in the train of Louis Napoleon. This has caused an indescribable scandal among the fair sex, and I dare say, made quite an uproar in the fashionable saloons

Louis Napoleon has declared that he will receive no complimentary dinner, no call from the authorities, who had requested him to accept their offers. His cooks have been sent to Strasbourg from Paris, and the mattres d'hotel will buy all the food necessary for

the mattres d'hôtel will buy all the food necessary for his guests.

Much enthusiasm is expected in the departments of the Franche Comté and Alsace, and the newspapers are already "hinting" that troops of peasants will rush to meet Louis Napoleon at several stations, carrying banners, flags, and led by musical bands, which will offer a gay and picturesque appearance. It is certain, nevertheless, that Louis Napoleon's presence, as chief of the State in that same city where he was himself arrested as a conspirator, will be one of those lessons of history which have been so often given to France during the last twenty years; and it is generally expected that the President will make an allusion to it in his speeches. It is supposed that Louis Napoleon will return on President will make an allusion to it in his speeches. It is supposed that Louis Napoleon will return on Sunday next or Monday morning, and will be present at the distribution of medals to the painters, sculptors, engravers and architects, which will take place on Tuesday.

The grand tour of Louis Napoleon in the southern departments, which was doubtful, is now decided, and will take place after the grand distribution of the eagles to the National Guard on the 15th of next month. The journey will be from Paris to Bor-

the eagles to the National Guard on the 15th of next month. The journey will be from Paris to Bor-deaux, thence to Angers, Montauban, Toulouse, Montpellier, Nimes, Marseille and Lyons.

Whilst these preparations are thus taking place, Louis Napoleon is breathing the fresh air under the shadowy trees of the palace of St. Cloud, and, ac-cording to certain rumors, enlarging his dominions by the purchase of different chateaux situated along the Seine. Despite these rumors, it has been said that the President had bought the margin of the Seine. Despite these rumors, it has been said that the President had bought the mansion of "Montretous," a magnificent village situated on the shores of the river, just by St. Cloud. This has been denied by the Moniteur, and the gossip makers have been about the store of the river.

been denied by the Mondeur, and the have had a pied de nez.

Three decrees, which have a very important value, were published on the 10th inst., by which it is ordered that an election for Mayors, Common Councils, and Aldermen, of all the cities, villages, and hamlets of France, would take place from now till the end of September. This was decided, because among and other members of the municipal of France, would take place from now till the end of September. This was decided, because among the mayors and other members of the municipal power, there were many whose political principles were of the worst kind. As a matter of course, all those who are socialists and anti-Bonapartists will be removed, or at least every means to get rid of them will not be omitted by the government. This new measure has been received with much pleasure by the men of sense and honesty through-

pleasure by the men of sense and honesty throughout France.

The nomination of the new Marshals, which
were to be made on the 10th of May last, will, undoubtedly, take place on the 15th of next month.
The Generals who will be honored with this new
dignity, will be Generals Schram, de Castellan and
leroy de St. Armault, the present minister of war,
General Magnan is also mentioned by some of his
friends, but his choice is not yet decided.

The National Medal, the new Order of Louis
Natoleon, which is now given to the generals of

on, which is now given to the generals of ty, has also been conferred by the President metals Bandin de la Susse and Parceval eschenes. The police department has received a very sin-

The police department has received a very singular request, which perhaps will be taken into consideration. Every person taking a passport will be obliged, at the same time, to have his daguerree-type taken, to which a number similar to that of the passport will be fixed, with a peculiar stamp. Thus the agmenta will be genuine, and could not be altered, as is so often done by the gang of malefactors of this country.

M. Proudhon, the celebrated Fourieriste writer, the author of the world-known axiom: "Property is a thert," has employed the letture of his last imprison ment to compose a book against the relational and solidity, which will soon be printed and sold by the booksellers. I am teld

that it is the best satire ever written on the subject, and it may be called, with much apropos, "The animals painted by one of them"

M. Veren, publisher of the Constitutionael, has at last issued the first article of his so long expected series of writings, entitled, "La France Nonvelle," which may be called the ne plus ultra of finitery—a base approbation given to the one who has just given him a clap. This article, which may be considered as the "enthusiasm of despair," seems to reveal that the editor of the Napoleonian newspaper considers his fate as if he was on the eve of being crushed once more by the government, but as being ready to support a second blow. It had excited the whole bilarity of the press of Paris, and, as a matter of course, has made no small sensation among the people.

The legitimist party (and they are quite small in number) are celebrating, to day, the St. Henry, or the festival of the Count of Chambord. Several masses have been privately celebrated in the Catholic churches, and a few dinners are to be given this evening. At Frodshorff, it appears, a meeting of all those who are the most devoted to the Pretender was to take place to day; and there the enthusiasm displayed for the occasion was on a very great scale. Unfortunately, all this is but show; and I think it is quite proper to represent here how the parties in France are divided among themselves. The red republicans are each one separate, Europe and America. The Orleanists are strongly opposed to the fusion with the legitimists, who, in their turn are fighting among themselves, and insulting each other. On the contrary, the Napoleonians are uniting like a single man, and the President has but one end, which is to congregate his friends around him, to have for defenders his cousins, to give them the best offices in the government, and, in short, to become powerful whilst his enemies are weakened and rendered powerless.

The son of the ex King Jerome will, it is said, be sent to the United States in the capacity of Plenipotenti

bly, which has just opened its session, is called to decide upon the protestations of Fribourg and Neuf-chatel. At Fribourg, people are asking to have their liberty rendered to them and taken away from their hiberty rendered to them and taken away from their own government; whilst at Neufchatel the citizens are protecting their freedom against the invasion of the King of Prussia. The Neufchatelois assembled on the 6th inst, at Velengin, and the meeting, composed of 9,000 men, was very quiet, contrary to all expectation. The result of that assembly was, that a vote was passed by which the people declared that their intention was to remain Swiss, under the republican government of the country. This declaration was instantly signed by the whole meeting.

Swiss, under the republican government of the country. This declaration was instantly signed by the whole meeting.

The negotiations relative to a treaty of commerce and friendly intercourse between Switzerland and the United States have, at last, been crowned with entire success. The envoy from Washington, Mr. Dudley Mann, has had the protocol signed, and intends soon leaving Berne for New York.

A Mazzinian conspiracy has just been discovered in the neighborhood of Mantua. As in all the previous occasions, the leaders escaped, but their followers were arrested. They intended to attack the Austrians and to kill them during the night. It was to be a second St. Bartholomew.

The Emperor of Austria is still continuing his triumphal tour in Hungary. He returned on the 12th to Schembrun, to preside at the council of his ministers, but the next day he resumed his journey through Hungary.

through Hungary.

The inhabitants of Besnia, a Catholic department of Turkey, have been obliged to leave their native land, and seek for a refuge in the Austrian land of Banat and Selavoia. They have been taken care of by the paternal government of Emperor Joseph. It appears that the Sultan, or rather his governors, were crushing these unfortunate people, and forcing them to pay enormous taxes of all sorts. They would not obey any longer, and they were forced to abandon their houses and property.

General Changarnier, the noble exile from France, was at Dresden on the 10th instant, and was shown much respect by the whole common council and authorities of the place. He is travelling through Germany, and will go to Russia.

The King of Sweden is going to Kissengen for his health, accompanied to that watering place by his wife, the Queen. Prince Gustavas, and Prince Eugene. They will travel incognito.

The Consuls which are to be sent from the United States to Austria will receive their exequater without the slightest allusion to the Hulsemann affair; and I am told by an attaché of the Austrian embassy in Paris, that the friendly terms of the two nations have not at all changed. So much the better, despite the enticements of Kossuth. The sister of that agitator was on board the Humbolit—her name is Mme. Zsulawski.

Prince Kallimacki, the Turkish Ambassador, accompanied by Riza Bey, the first secretary of the embassy, left Paris a few days ago, on his way to Bagneres, a watering place is the Pyrences.

M. de Lavallette, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, sailed on Monday last from Toulon, on board of the frigate Charlemague, bound to the Dardanelles. through Hungary.

The inhabitants of Besnia, a Catholic department

Cuba in 1851. The city of Santander."

Before closing my letter, I will announce the escape of the celebrated Algerian chief, Bou-Maza, from his prison, at Ham, where he was detained, on his word of honor, with Abd el Kader, and other African chieftains. Bou-Maza had obtained permission, from the Mayor of Ham, to visit Complegne and the chateau of Pierrefond, and during this excursion he took the railway to Belgium, in order to leave France, and thence sail for Algiers, or rather to Morocco. Orders have been sent by or rather to Morocco. Orders have been selected, for it telegraph to have this terrible man arrested, for it is feared that his intention is to return to Algiers and renew the struggle with the French troops.

B. H. R.

GOSSIP OF PARIS. Paris, July 15, 1852.

The Hot Weather-Extraordinary Swimming Feat-Exhibition of Paintings-Grand Fete-The Bridge across the Rhone-Lusus Natura-The Corn of Ancient Egupt Revived-The Operas,

We are roasted and done brown! the heat is so intense, the temperature is so warm, that everything is dull-the men as well as the things. The theatres are empty; the public gardens and promenades are filled with so many people, that I am in duced to believe that the only place where fresh air could be had, would be on the roofs of the houses, if the slates were not too warm to lay upon. We are, it is said, in the sign of the Cancer, and this is going to last till the 22d inst .; and, terrible to report, the winds are such that no cloud can be formed to afford some rain to refresh our burned land. This uncommon state of things, has caused many rumors to be spread, which are as foolish as they can be. According to these rumors, the renowned astronomer. M. Arago, would have foretold the end, or rather the melting of the world, for Saturday next, at six o'clock P. M. Our planet is to be cracked in several blocks, and a general cataclysm is to take place. There are many men-of a would-be reputation for good sense-who are the pedlars of these jokes, and who repeat them with the utmost gravity. These French Millerites have made their deeds-what for, since the earth will be annihilated-and disposed of their property, and they are ready to be crushed to pieces. Well, the only true report of all this is, that we have had yesterday thirty-seven degrees of the centrigrade thermometer—and this is indeed too much, since there is not a single puff of wind or a

breeze in the air.

As a matter of course, half of Paris have thrown their bodies in the river, and the bathing establishments situated on the Seine have attracted an innumerable number of ladies and gentlemen, who are taking the pleasures of plunging, smoking, eating and erinking, not to say intoxicating.

If our large city is not favored with rain to refresh the air, several departments of the south of France have been visited with violent storms, which have caused much damage in the places where they

have caused much damage in the places where they have occurred. Near Marseille, on the 10th inst., have occurred. Near Marseillie, on the 10th just., a terrible rain and hall tempest burst upon the city of Aursol, and eight persons were killed by lightning. At Laugerte, near Montauban, department of Tarn and Garonne—at Mirsbel, St. Maurice, and Vinsobres, counties of the department of Ardeche—at Bergerac, Norgara in the Gers, St. Flour, in Auvergne, and Rennes in Britainy, the storms were also very terrible on the 9th and 10th insts. At Bagnère de Luchon a tornado, of a mammoth style, has also caused much damage in the place, and during a few hours the mineral springs rushed out in great abundance.

the German gentleman has already made some very

the German gentleman has already made sees very important experiments.

The second exhibition of paintings of living artists has been re-opened since Saturday last, and visited by a large number of amateurs. It is chiefly composed of the paintings of those to whom the government is to ofter either the order of the Legien of Honor, or a gold medal. The distribution of these hattional recompenses is to take place on Tuesday next, 20th inst., in the grand gallery of the Louve.

A very interesting fite was celebrated on Monday

of these hattonal recompenses is to take place on Tuceday next, 20th inst., in the grand gallery of the Louvie.

A very interesting fite was celebrated en Monday last, at the market of the Blanc Manteaux, where the bust of Louis Napoleon was ioangurated by the merchants of the place. A procession of young girls, crowned with white roses, and all dressed in white attire, carrying Louis Napoleon's likeness on their shoulders, entered the nearest church, and were followed by more than two thousand people, and after mass had been celebrated, the Commissary of Police and Curate both made very effective speeches, and the whole company returned to the market, where a grand ball had been organized, proceeded by an excellent concert. The whole affair went off in a very happy style. The women of the people behaved in a very dignified manner.

The Fair of Beaucaire, which may be considered as the largest silk and grain market of Europe, has began, this year, under the most favorable auspices, and everything leads to the belief that the transactions will be made on a very large scale. Ships from Smyrnu, Greece, Italy, Corsica, and Spain, are daily arriving on the Rhone, and bringing their merchandise to the Fair.

The grand bridge built over the Rhone, and crossing the Canal du Languedoc, which will unite the railway of Cette to Montpellier, Nimes, and Ecaucaire to the Lyons railway at Avignon, is now completed, and will be opened to the public on the 17th inst. This bridge is considered as the most magnificent work of the kind, and the loftiest vessels can pass under its arches with much case.

So many cases of hydrophobia have been experienced for the last two weeks, that the authorities of Paris have taken the most energetic measures to prevent more accidents. Every dog is to be muzzled, and furnished with a collar, upon which the name and residence of his master is to be engraved. Besides this precaution, no dog is allowed to wander in the streets of Paris without being held by a chain. It is hoped that with such preca

birth, a few days ago, to a female child which was the most horrible phenomenon to behold. She had two regular foreheads, four eyes, two noses, two mouths, and one chin. The poor being lived but a few hours, and was preserved for a thorough exami-

months, and one chin. The poor being lived but a few hours, and was preserved for a thorough examination.

A man, of a very queer profession, was arrested a few days ago near Versailles, in his house—a sort of rain of a very sinister appearance—where he used to dwell only a few hours during the night. His neighbors had often remarked that he returned at night with a large bag, in which living though were seen moving, and from which terrible cries were heard. The fear entertained was so great, that it was thought on several occasions that that man was stealing children. Accordingly, the police was informed of the mysterious doings of that man, and a posse of four stars arrested him and searched his house, in which they discovered half a dozen dead cats, ready to be sold to some eating houses where these animals are distributed to the annateurs of "Rabbit-stew" This felicules, as called by the Gazette des Tribunaux, will be punished for having committed an innumerable number of murders on the cat tribe.

Letters received from Cheschell, in Africa, have announced that the ancient seed of flour, grain and corn, which was used during the time of the kings of ancient Egypt, the Pharaohs, have been sown in the carden of a termer and produced several cars, which

corn, which was used during the time of the kings of ancient Egypt, the Pharaohs, have been sown in the garden of a farmer and produced several ears, which offered a new species entirely unknown to modern agriculture. It appears that these grains of cora, which have been taken out of a coffin from the Pyramids, offer the appearance of a large ear in the centre, around which are six or seven smaller ears, like the branches of a tree. The length of the car is ten or fifteen centimetres, and its size near the root three or four centimetres. The leaves are bearded and larger, as well as more rough, than those of the ordinary corn. Each car contains from seventy to

and larger, as well as more rough, than those of the ordinary corn. Each ear contains from seventy to ninety grains. No doubt this new corn will soon be adopted all over Europe, for it produces three times the number of grains of the other kind of corn.

Every grain is hearly as big as two of the others.

A magnificent plant of the same specie as that of the Regna Victoria has been sent to the Museum of Natural History of Paris, where a special greenhouse will be built for its growth. This new minima is imported from Australia, and is composed

were dan. Neverthees, Oneymard, reases, Mo-reli, La Grua, and Depatro, were received with great satisfaction by the whole audience. It is said that the opera of "Casilda," the music of which is written by a Prince of Wurtemberg, is to be preduced at the Academy of Music. At the Gymnase theatre, M. Amidie Achard,

At the Gymnase theatre, M. Amidic Achard, one of the wittiest writers of the press, has produced two vaudevilles, which have been received with the utmost applause. The first is entitled "Par les Fenêtres," (By the Windows,) and is in one act; the second is called "Donnaut Donnaut," (Give and I will Give,) and is in two acts. These two new farces are cleverly conceived, and may be considered as far superior to the trash offered to the

ublic for the last three years.

At the National theatre, a military drama, founded on the novel of Walter Scott, "Old Mortality," and entitled "Les Puritains d'Ecosse, or La Bataille de la Clyde," by Paul Faval, was performed on Saturday last, and received with marked applance

At the Hyppodrome M. Arnault, the manager, is At the Hyppodrome M. Arnault, the manager, is coining money. He is now a millionaire, and will become, if he has no bad chances, the richest man of Paris. His two places of amusement are daily filled with ten to twenty thousand persons, and the expenses are not over one hundred dollars. To-day the pleasure trains to witness a balloon ascension have been resumed, and no doubt the amateurs of ballooning will attend in numbers. Four women dressed as fairies, will be taken undreneath the balloon.

Madame Cruvelli has decidedly broken her engagement with Mr. Lumley. No one knew where she went, and though it is said that she has fled to America, I am induced to believe that she crossed the channel and went on the continent. More anon. Despite all her personal charms she is much blamed,

Despite all her personal charms she is much blamed, even by her best friends. B. H. R.

The American Presidency and French Philosophy—The Military Volunteers of the United States and France.
[Translated from La Sicele, of Paris, July 10, 1852.]
The two principal candidates for the Presidency of the United States were, in 1848, General Taylor of the army, and General Cass of the militia. In 1852, the two candidates proclaimed by the Conof the army, and General Cass of the militia. In 1852, the two candidates proclaimed by the Conventions of Baltimore are General Pierce of the militia, and General Scott of the army. It will be, since 1829, date of the first election of Jackson, the fifth time that the United States will carry a general to the federal residence. Is there in this tendency to entrust the first federal magistracy to any men having carried a sword or bearing it in their hand, symptom of a change of direction in the mind of the North Americans? This is a question which merits to be seriously examined.

The Presidency was instituted, in the United

question which merits to be seriously examined.

The Presidency was instituted, in the United States, in 1787; the first who was invested with it, in 1789—the entire universe knows his name, and will never forget it—was George Washington. As Captain, afterwards major in the militia, it was against France. in the Canadian war, and under English domination, that the future deliverer of Americanade his military apprenticeship. Nominated chief leader of the insurrectionary army in 1775, he remitted, ten years after, into the hands of Congress his commission of generalissimo, after having disleader of the insurrectionary army in ITA, he remitted, ten years after, into the hands of Congress his commission of generalissimo, after having disbanded the army, who wiehed to make a king of him. What made Washington great among the greatest was not his military genius; it was his complete forgetfulness of himself in the face of the country. He was, if it is permitted to so express it, the impersonal hero of the liberty and the rights of man. One resolution, which had been often reproached to him, puts in all its light, all the disinterestedness and virtue he had at the bottom of his great heart. We allude to the celebrated declaration of 1793, by which the United States shut themselves in neutrality, in the presence of the war of principles which broke out in Europe.

France, who had so powerfully contributed to the establishment of the American independence, entered into a struggle against all combined kings. The United States could easily congregate the army which had vanquished the Howes, the Clintons, the Burgoynes, the Cornwalises—they could, with their

which had vanquished the Howes, the Clintons, the Burgoynes, the Cornwalises—they could, with their navy, already so redoubtable in its cradle, have aided our fleets to conquer those of England. What an occasion for a man moved by the ambition of a great personal glory! The temptation crossed the soul of Washington; it did not stop in it. He knew that arms were uncertain, and that, in spite of the alliance of the United States, the just cause of France could be vanquished upon the fields of battle. He wanted, then, at the price of an apparent ingratitude, that North America should have

time to grow up, to offer to the democracy and re-public, arsi, an impenetrable refuge, afterwards an averger, if an avenger should be necessary in the future.

averger, if an avenger should be necessary in the future.

It is, no doubt, beautiful to know how to opportunely renounce power, as Washington did in 1197, to teach his country this truth, that if a people wish to preserve their liberty untouched, they must not obey too long the same man; that a man if he wants to preserve his virtue must not leave it too long exposed to the intoxication given by the exercise of public power; but perhaps it is yet more beautiful to avert an occasion of present glory, and to face the reproach of ingratitude or pusillanimity, to reach an aim which will reveal itself only in the fature and after his death.

John Adsms, the successor of Washington to the Presidency, did not understand the thoughts of that great man. During his administration, which lasted four years, he only saw in the neutrality in which the United States shut themselves, but the means of bringing them nearer to England, in giving to their institutions an aristocratic tendency. The two Presidencies of the skilful Jefferson, from 1801 to 1809, were entirely occupied in striving against that tendency, so dangerous that in submitting to the insults of the right of visit and of the impresement of sailors, the Americans gained enermous sums by the maritime commerce of which she had become the general agent. Jefferson, nevertheless, succeeded in throwing under America the unshaken basis upon which the democracy grows proud; for it should not be believed that the whigs, who have succeeded the federal party, are partisans of the aristocratic principleall is democracy in the United States, and the disagreement of parties consists only in the manner of drawing out of the principle certain secondary consequences.

It was from 1809, under the Presidency of Madi-

drawing out of the principle certain secondary consequences.

It was from 1809, under the Presidency of Madison, the most complete statesman ever produced in Northern America, that the United States began to show what they intended one day to become. Madison could not, nevertheless, obtain, during the first term of his Presidency, that his fellow citizens armed themselves against the insolence, increasing from day to day, of England. The love of gold had obliterated the sentiment of national dignity in the Americans. That sentiment rose up again, in 1813, and every one knows what were the results of that war, crowned by the success obtained, in 1815, by Jackson, over the English before New Orleans, as if Providence had been delighted in placing in a late French colony, that brightest revenge of the demecracy against the old governments which were triumphant on this side of the Atlantic.

Monree, nominated Colonel on the battle field by Washington during the great war of the independence, succeeded Madison in 1814. It was Mource who made, in 1821, that declaration, written now-adays in the heart of all Americans, to wit: that the Americans would not suffer that the European States should create new colonies upon the American continent. It was under the Presidency of Mource that

days in the heart of all Americans, to wit that the Americans would not sufer that the European States should create new colonies upon the American continent. It was under the Presidency of Monroe that General Jackson took possession (without an order of the government) of Florida, which the United States have only retained by a treaty made with Ferdinand VII; it was, in fine, during that celebrated Presidency that the Congress acknowledged the independence of the Spanish colonies.

In 1825 there was a pause in the policy of the United States. John Quincy Adams, son of the Adams who had occupied the Presidency from 1797 to 1801, was elected President. But the democratic principle took again, in 1829, its impetuous course. Jackson was elected. The whig party had wished to found its power upon money, and, in order to dominate the credit of the Union entirely, it had established the United States Bank. The mission of Jackson was to break off that institution, the financial domination being that which is directed to the lesser honorable passions. Every one knows with what energy the conqueror of Florida discharged the mission, in interposing thrice the Presidential veto. Jackson, on withorawing, had recommended to his successor, Martin Van Buren, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Zither by his hesitation, or because the hour had not arrived, it was given to Captain Tyler, successor to General Harrison, to prepare the expedition directed afterwards by President Polk, with a vigor which in two years exhausted the sources of his life.

The events of the Mexican war are so well known to us that it is not necessary to repeat them. The enthusiaem which they had excited brought, in 1849, the election of Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, where 4,000 Americans vanquished 20,000 Mexicans in open field; it produces, to day, the candidates Generals Pierce and Scott. After that, it would be very wrong to say that the Americans of the North are not sensible to the glory of

that, it would be very wrong to say that the Americans of the North are not sensible to the glory of arms; but it is also right to remark that the Americans nations have not at all changed. So much the better, despite the enticements of Kossuth. The sister of that agitator was on board the Humbolit —her name is Mme. Zsulawski.

Prime Kallimacki, the Turkish Ambassador, accompanied by Riza Bey, the first secretary of the embassy. Ict Paris a few days ago, on his way to Bagneres a watering place in the Pyrence.

M. de Lavallette, the French Ambassador accompanied by Riza Bey the first secretary of the guarantee blue, and as hig as a melon. The fragracy of this flower is not very powerful, but it smells as sweet as the wild rose. Next year, no doubt, the public will be admitted to admire this plant in full growth.

As may be expected, the theatres, with such a warm-season, are not producing much for their spectators, and do not pay the expenses made for a new jellay.

At the Grand Opera, "Robert le Diable" and so will army, it is necessary that it does not rule newbassador, accompanied by Riza Bey, the States.

As may be expected, the theatres, with such a warm-season, are not producing much for their spectators, and do not pay the expenses made for a new jellay.

At the Grand Opera, "Robert le Diable" and silly for shooting: for the Americans have combined, in such a tength of the remark that the Ammassador as late of the Rogal Truk to premark that the Ammassador, accompanied by Riza is imported from Australia, and is composed in the Purities is also right to remark that the Ammassador, accompanied by Riza is the trunk of a large calk. It will be remembered that the flower of the Rogal Truk to five the organization of their military power, that it does not rule the civil power. There army is composed of the firm and red, in such a sums; but it is also right to remark that the Ammassador accompanied by Riza is well as the flower of the Rogal Truk and red, the forward is white, pink, and though of the right of the civil power. The remark that the Curity for the Rogal Truk and red; the civil power. The remark that the flower is the civil power. The remark that the Ammas tions of Northern America. At the outset of our immortal revolution, of 1789, France had only an army of the line less than 200,000 men, and though army of the line less than 200,000 men, and, by the the emigration had broken it, in some part, by the wishdrawal of numerous officers, that army was suf-ficient to form the nucleus of the gigantic forces op-posed by the republic to the foreign invasion. Of posed by the republic to the foreign invasion. Of that army, less by half than that which is now pos-sessed by France, since the system of armed peace, a crowd of good generals, and a number of the great men of war, arose on the battle field.

men of war, arose on the battle field.

The Bonapartes, Desaix, Dunouriez, Massenas, Monceys, Dugommiers, Davoust, Macdonalds, Lassalles, Monte Bruns, Richepanses, were officers before 1790. Do you wish to count as belonging to the army of the line, Hoche and Lefebvre, because they had been sergeants in the French guards; Soult and Championnet, because they were lieutenants—we do not know in what regiment; Pichegru, because he was sergeant of the artillery of marine; Ney and Murat, because they were quarter masters, one of was organic to by were quarter masters, one of a hussars the other of the drageons? We will not take any difficulty. There is nothing more natural make any difficulty. There is nothing more natura then that, in the time of war, the permanent army produces the first and most distinguished officers What remains to be seen, is whether our battalions

preduces the first and most distinguished officers. What remains to be seen, is whether our battalions of volunteers have not given their contingent of military capacities?

Moreau was, when thirty years old, a lawyer and provest of law at Rennes; Saint Cyr—whom Napoleon had proclaimed the first of our generals in the defensive war—was a painter; Brune who had saved France by the battle of Castricum, (in Holland), conquered Switzerland and succeeded Bonaparte in the command of the army of Italy, was, when thirty years old, a literary man, and a printer. Joubert, who excited the admiration even of Bonaparte himself, in forcing the defiles of the Tyrol—Joubert, whose loss was more sensible to France than the loss of the battle of Novi—was a volunteer from the department of L'Ain. And the Lobeaux, with the Gerards, and many others whose death did not leave them time to make themselves illustrious, did not they come from the battallions of volunteers? Lannes, son of a poor countryman, of Lectoure, himself a workman dyer at Auch, did he not enter with precipitation as a volunteer, in the career in which he greatly increased his fame at every battle, when the cannon of Essling came to roll him in a grave under the dome of the Invalids? What France has done once, should not she be able to do again, to the great profit of her finances, and without any damage to her military power?

In the case of the United States there is another argument, in addition to the general reasons, that the army of the line and the military power are not

argument, in addition to the general reasons, that the army of the line and the military power are not one and the same thing. The Americans love the glory of arms—perhaps they like conquest even too much, as Mexico will furnish, in a short future, a new proof; but to that desire for war, natural in a young people who need some expansion, they do not young people who need some expansion, they do not consecrate money only—much money—but a great technical science; they devote, by the militia, the heads, and when it is necessary, the arms of citizens who do not belong to the military profession. They have Cass near Taylor, Pierce near Scott; and we believe, furthermore, that there is, in that, an example to study, especially at a moment in which, by the almost certain election of General Pierce, the democratic candidate, the United States will feel democratic candidate, the United States will feel disposed to claim a part in the policy of Europe—of that Europe who is also their mother.

The Extradition Case of Thomas Kaine in an English Point of View.

[From the London Times, July 14.]

Although Lora Malmesbury saw reason to withdraw the bill which had been brought finite Parliament to give force and effect to the convention lately concluded with France for the mutual surrender of criminals, there can be no doubt that, in the present state of the relations of this country with the continent, it is extremely desirable that some legal means should exist of following criminal fugitives beyond the limits of cur territorial jurisdiction. If, as there is some reason to apprehend, the French gavernment were to denounce and put an end to the as there is some reason to apprehend, the French government were to denounce and put an end to the government were to denounce and put an end to the existing treaty, on the ground that it has proved insufficient to secure the arrest and surrender of French criminals in England, we should soon find the inconvenience of this proceeding, on both sides of the Channel; for these conventions operate even more by deterring criminals from seeking, a refuge in countries where they will not be harbored than by actual surrender of their persons. But the new control to concaded with france, and the mountainty was cased the progressive dissolu-

cation of our own law which was to have been en-

cation of our own law which was to have been engratted upon it, certainly appeared to go beyond the necessity of the case, and might have given rise to serious abuses.

Our attention is recalled to this subject by the circumstance that France is not the only country with which we have entered into engagements of this nature. The 10th article of Lord Arburton's treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America established similar engagements, which have now been in force for ten years; and at this have now been in force for ten years; and at his very time a case has arisen under this treaty which excites considerable attention in the State of New York. An Irishman named Thomas Kaine, who and effected his excapt to America, was claimed by the British Consul on a charge of assault with intent tecomit number, and was accordingly arrested and brought up before the United States Commissioner in New York. The treaty requires that a surrender shall only take place. "upon such evidence of criminally as, according to the laws of their back of the laws of their states of the laws of their states." It is the control of the laws of their states of the laws of their states of the laws of their states of their states of the laws of their states of the country, and placed in the hunds of the same police constable who has followed the culprit to America. This man was able also to act as a witness, having previously known Kaine, whom he identified, and having seen Balfe, the wonded man, the same stay on which he was shot, and when he gave information of the crime. An attempt was made by counsel on behalf of the prisoner to raise fresh legal difficulties by requiring proof of the authenticity of the warrant, but this point was overruled; and Mr. Commissioner Bridgham, having considered this evidence, very properly announced that he shouldareport the case for committal to the Sceretary of State, by whom the warrant of surrender must be definitively issued.

The Irish inhabitants of New York, with characteristic indifference to legal obligations, especially towards their native country, expressed great excitement and Iritation at this decision. The crime of which Thomas Kaine is accused, which are considered to the states. But the ensure of the authority of

by the laws of another.

The Condition of Mexico.

The Mexican republic appears at length to have reached the last stage of debility and embarrassment which is consistent with the existence of a State—if, indeed, a State can be said to exist at all without financial resources, without a Legislature, State—if, indeed, a State can be said to exist at all without financial resources, without a Legislature, without the power of protecting its frontiers or of governing its people. President Arista and his cabinet still continue, indeed, to carry on what is termed the executive government, and the fidelity they have hitherto shown to the constitution has contributed to bring the country to its present condition. In his last message to the Legislative body, the President declared that nothing seemed to remain for them but "to fuffil the last and saddest mission of man upon carth—the burial of their country." Yet in spite of this appeal, the Assembly refused the extraordinary powers which the urgent necessities of the State certainly entitled the government to ask for; and after a session of four months, in which nothing had been done, the Legislature adjourned itself on the 21st of May, sine die, without having voted the supplies, and without providing in any way for the conduct of public affairs. The effect of such a state of anarchy is of course disastrous. The government, deserted by the Legislature, is already reduced to destitution, which must be followed by absolute bankruptcy, unless the resources of the country are once more managed by some responsible and competent authority. For this purpose orders had been sent to the outports of Vera Cruz and Mazatlan, to hold in hand all the sums received for custom house duties; the compliance of these ports with orders from the central government was, however, doubtful. At Vera Cruz flour had already been brought in a reduced duties, and at Tampico the tariff of the United States was likely to be established. On the northern frontier the Apaches and Camanches tribes of Indians scour the prairies, plundering and slaughtering the straggling settlers of Spanish or Anglo-American blood who have penetrated into the wilderness. In the province of Sonora a party of French adventurers are making head, having been driven out of the State of California. In Lower California a a party of French adventurers are making head, having been driven out of the State of California. In Lower California an outbreak is said to have occurred, instigated by some of the wilder spirits of San Francisco. In the Southern provinces the name of Santa Anna is still popular, and it is not improbable that a revolution or a comp d'etat for the proclamation of the dictatorship of Arista in the capital would be followed by a pronunciamento in favor of some other chief in other parts of the country. The government of the United States is pressing for its right of way across the isthmus of Tchuantepec, although this concession conflicts with the Garay grant already made by the Mexican government At Acapulco a quarrel has taken place with the Consul of the United States, which has ended by the committal of that unctionary to jail, "in fall uniform, with his flag in his hand." The French Minister is engaged in a diplomatic warfare with the government on acin his hand." The French Minister is engaged in a diplomatic warfare with the government on account of some duties which he asserts have been anduly remitted to the British bondhold rs. The army has, of course, fallen into a state of confusion and disaffection, which reduces it far below the condition in which it stood during the late war with the United States, and, indeed, renders it incapable of defending the internal political authority of the government. The end of a system of republican institutions utterly unsuited to the character of the people has been a total cessation of the most ordinary and essential functions of government; and we are witnessing the unexampled spectacle of a people of seven or eight millions, inhabiting a magnificent territory, in full possession of political independence, who once formed the fuest part of the colonial empire of Spain, but who have now sunk to a depth of annerby, at which their existence as a nation and even the ties of society are almost abolished and dissolved. We can recall no ease of so rapid and total a political ruin. Hardly a quarter of a century has chapsed since these provinces threw off their allegiance to Spain; and, however, corrupt the Spanish administration in her colonies may have become, it is scarcely possible to doubt, that the enamelipation of these possessions has proved a far greater calamity to themselves than to the mother country. There is at this time as much difference leave of Cuba and Mexico; as there is between Cuba country. There is at this time as much difference between Cuba and Mexico; as there is between Cuba and Hayti; and the loss of legal authority is driving both these countries into a state of barbarism, in which the abuse of liberty is only followed by the usurpations of military adventurers or contemptible tyrants.

ble tyrants.

In the present emergency the only chance of averting the greatest calamities seems to be the scheme ascribed to President Arista for assuming dictatorial powers; and it is supposed that he has already taken the has been already taken the presention of securing the good-